erbitration any question of political geography, which, by any possibility, may be raised under the Central American treaty, but declines general arbitration as to the construction of the treaty.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

SYRACUSE, Wednesday Evening, May 28. The Republican State Convention adjourned between 5 and 6 o'clock, after finishing its business in perfect harmony and listening to three or four brief and stirring speeches.

The list of Delegates is composed generally of strong and capable men, representing both the Whig and Democratic parties of by-gone days. I believe all the counties but Rockland, Putnam and possibly Greene were represented. I never before saw a Delegate State Convention so large, full and

There were many candidates for Delegates to Philadelphia, and no declining except by Thurlow Weed, who positively refused to be either a State or District Delegate. A large number of prominent Republicans, not Delegates, were in attendance.

The delegation from New-York City and Williamsburgh to Philadelphia was selected as follows: Nine Democrats and three Whigs, of pastdays, by general concurrence of the city Delegates in full meeting, and one Whig proposed by the Delegates from each Congessional District. A few favorite names were thus necessarily passed over, but the delegation is stronger and represents the city better than if each Congressional District had named three Delegates as was first proposed. H. G.

To the Associated Press.

The Republican State Convention met at Corinthian

Hall at 10 o'clock this morning.

E D. Morgan, esq , called the Convention to order, and nominated W. K. STRONG of New-York for Chair man, who was chosen by acclamation. He came for ward and addressed the Convention for three quarters of an hour.

Mesers. A. C. Geer of Rensellaer, and Rufus Wheeler of Erie, were chosen Secretaries.

On motion of Senator Madden, the roll of the delegates was called by Assembly Districts and a full dele-

gation was found to be present.

On motion of G. W. Blunt of New York, a Committee of Eight was appointed to nominate permanent

officers. The Chair appointed the following committee: First District, Geo. W. Blunt; Second, Stephen Baker; Third, W. J. D. Hilton; Fourth, Luther J. Howe; Fifth, A. E. Brown; Sixth, L. F Clarke; Seventh,

Wm. H. Irwin; Eighth, Chas. E. Shepard. The Committee retired, and in their absence, on motion of Mr. Greeley, the Congressional delegates met apart and selected one delegate from each District o nominate delegates at large.

Mr. G. W. Blunt, from the Committee on Organi-

zation, reported the following persons as the permanent officers of the Convention

President-RICHARD HULBERT of Oneida.
Fice Presidents—DAVID G. FLOYD of SUSOIR J. STANTON
GOULD of Columbia, A. D. DICKENSON of Steuben; GEORGE
YORT of MOURGUMERT; FETER COUNTRYMAN of Herkimer.
Secretaries—FREEMAN HISCOX and GEO. BEERS of Tompeling J. H. MARTINDALE of MOUTOR; THOMAS L. MONROE of
Madison; A. W. GLARK of Jefferson, and W. RICHARDSON of Albany.

The report was accepted, and Mr. Hulbert came

forward and addressed the Convention. Mr. Greeley moved that the Chair appoint a Com-

mittee on Resolutions. Carried.

The Chair announced the Committee as follows:

1st District, Horace Greeley of New-York; 2d, E. M. Madden of Orange; 3d, C. F Crosby of Albany; 4th, Geo. Richards of Warren; 5th, Sydney Sylvester of Lewis: 6th, Geo. D. Beers of Tompkins; 7th, Charles Cook of Schuyler; 8th, Charles Barton of Erie.

The Committee to appoint delegates at large was then announced, each delegation naming its Committee

Mr. Bodine of Seneca then moved that each Congressional delegation have power to make choice of the delegates to represent the respective districts Carried.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order, and the report of the Committee at Large was received.

The following are the names of the Delegates and

Moses H. Grinnell, Robert Emmet, Charles Cook, D. C. Littlejohn, Philip Dorscheimer, and Preston

A. S. Hubbell, S. Delamater, John Sanford, J. R. Ellwood, Ehokim Sherrill, and Geo. W. Blunt.

COSGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District.

Sepenteenth District.

David H. Floyd, Wm. W. Leland, Minthern Tompkins. Second District. Abijah Mann, jr., Rollin Sanford, Ezra Graves.

Eighteenth District.

John Wells,

Reuben Ellwood, S. H. Mix. John R. Bergen.
Third District.
Dan. H. Tompkins,
Andrew T. Bleakley,
Hiram Barney.
Fourth District. Wm. H. Averid Aug. R. Ellwood, J. H. Graham. Twentieth District. Richard Harlburt, A. D. B. Terber, Alrick Hubbell. Arrick Hubbell.
Teenty Arst District.
S. H. Barnes,
Wm. Stewart,
P. F. Grow.
Twenty-second District.
A. B. Coe.
S. B. Clark,
S. M. Tucker.
Trenstricted District. Geo. H. Andrews.
Sixth District.
T. B. Stillman,
Issae Sherman, Wm. Curtis Noy Daniel Wardwell, John Keyser, Chas. C. Leigh, Daniel Wardwell,
David Adger,
Jas. Fayel.
Toenty-fourth District.
Russell Hibbard,
J. J. Glass,
E. L. Soule.
Teenty-Add District.
Edwin B. Morgao, Luman Sherwood. Eighth District. Edward Ketchum, A. Oakey Hall. A. Oskey Hall.
Ninth District.
Wm. Bleakley, Jr.,
L. C. Platt,
M. D. Bogart.
Tenth District.
Geo. M. Grier,
H. R. Luddington,
B. W. Mace.
Eleventh District.
J. E. Shultz,
W. H. Rameyn. Wm. Wasson, Robert Ennis. Twenty such District. M. H. Lawrence, John E. Seely, Thos. J. McLouth. The M. R. Barnes,
Thos. Farriagton,
E. P. Brooks. W. H. Romeyn, John A. Cook. Tool/th District. John S. Gould, E. P. Brooks.
Therety eighth District.
A. B. Dickinson,
Wm. Irvine,
Isaac L. Angus.
Therety ninth District. Isaac L. Angus.
Twenty-nint District.
Russell Hart,
J. H. Martintale,
Samuel P. Allea.
Tarrisch District.
W. S. Mallory,
Augustus Franks,
Theo. Hall.
Thirty-first District.
Peter P. Murphy,
Isaac W. S. An,
J. W. Babook. A. L. Allen, D. C. Marshall, Thirteenth District.
J. G. Vide,
Gideon Reynolds,
A. B. Olin.
Four teenth District
John L. Schoolcraft,
B. R. Weed,
C. F. Crosby.
Filteesth District. Abrabam Dockes, Pelatiah Richards, John F. Masters. Sixteenth District. Geo. W. Goff, Geo. W. Palmer, Wm. A. Wheeler. Serenteenth District. Jonas Sandford, H. Ney, Thirty-second District. E. S. Spaulding, A. M. Clapp, Theo. D. Barton.

Horace Greeley, from the Committee on Resolulutions, offered the following, which were unanimously

Tairty-third District. Geo. W. Patterson Reuben E. Fenton,

question of Slavery extension or restriction, involving the predominance of free or slave labor in most of the wast Territories now belonging to our Union, and in all that may bereafter be acquired, is to form the controlling issue in the Presidential election before us and is to be finally decided by the result of that election; therefore.

tion; therefore, "Resolved, That the State of New-York by her cor "Resolved, That the State of New-York by her cor-dial support of the restrictive ordinance of 1787, orig-inally devised by Jefferson and officially approved by Washington; by her determined resistance in 1819-20 to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State; by her hearty support in 1847-34 of the Wilmot Proviso; by her Republican principles, traditions and instincts; by her apprations for national prosperity, power and re-rown; by her hatred of oppression and her love for her sons who have gone and will go to inhabit, subdue

and make finitful the nighty West, stands immovably committed to the policy of Slavery restriction.

"Resolved, That, in the crimes and outrages recently committed by the upholders of the Slave Power in Kannas and Missouri, we have renewed evidence that Squatter Fovereignty is a decusion and fraud; that Slavery is qually unscrupulous in acquiring contested as in using onceded power, and that the only asfermand against its universal diffusion and dominion is to be found in its rigorous confinement within the limits of the States which constitutionally cherish it.

Resolved, That to the noble band of pioneers who have gene forth from among us to plant the standard of Friedom and Equal Laws in Kansas, we tender the assurances of our fervent admiration for their devotedness, incignation for their wrongs, and sympathy for their sufferings; and we pledge ourselves to intermit no effort and relax no exertions until their rights shall have been vindicated, and their oppressors brought to justice.

"Resolved. That the orphan children of our betterns."

"Resolved, That the orphan children of our brethren

"Resolved, That the orphan children of our brethren who for their devotion to the Free-State cause, have been or shall be put to death by Missourian or other Southern ruffians now devastating Kansas, are justly entitled to subsistence and education at the hands of their compatriols in the Free States, and we recommend that committees be organized, and collections for this purpose promptly made in every city and township of our State.

"Resolved, That we intreat all who concur with as in desiring and demanding that 'Freedom shall be

"Resolved, That we intreat all who concur with as in desiring and demanding that 'Freedom shall be 'national and Slavery sectional' to forget or postpone their differences on other points, and unite with us in securing Freedom to Kansas and excluding Slavery from all the Territories of the Union.

"Resolved, That in the recent and flagrant outrages at the Federal Metropolis, by one of which a Senator of the United States was brutally besten and stricken down in his seat while sitting unarmed and unsuspicious of danger, we see new evidence of the arrogance of the Slave power, and its determination to concede no rights to their adversaries but such as their right arms shall vindicate and uphold; and we exhort our Senators and Representatives to stand firmly by their principles and their convictions, and to realize that the disgrace of acts of barbarism rests on those who perpetuate, and not on those who suffer by them.

"Resolved, That the rights of the States, and of the

them.
"Resolved, That the rights of the States, and of the people located in the Territories, are just objects of solicitude and support, and we condemn the efforts making in our day to fuse all political power into one indiscriminate and overshadowing nationalism, as contrary to the faith of our fathers and perilous to Republican institutions.

"Resolved. That we ask those who passed them to "Resolved. That we ask those who passed them to live up to the following resolution adopted by the Soft Democratic Convention which met last Septem-ber in this city to nominate State officers, viz: "Resolved, That while the Democracy of this State

will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the received rights of the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare their fixed bostility to the extension of Slavery into fixe transfer.

declare their fixed hostility to the extension of Slavery into free territory.

"Resolved, That we regard the organization of bands of armed borderers and their intrusion into the Territory of Kansas, not as bona fide settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assetied, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories to leave the people free to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that all the power of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be extended to redress these outrages and yindicate the rights of the people thereof."

Greeley, on behalf of the Republican State Convention, offered the following, which, with the

Convention, offered the lossowing, which, with the foregoing, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, for the more efficient organization of the Republican party, the Chairmen of the several County Committees be a Committee to correspond with the State Committee, and where no County Committee exists the delegates in this Convention name a member of said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Dayton of New York it was

Resolved. That the rejection of a resolution by the House of Representatives inquiring whether Philip A. Herbert was justified in discharging a revolver with fatal aim at Thomas Keating, a defenseless domestic, evinced a laxity of sentiment and immunity for crime calculated to excite apprehensions that Law and Justice are not administered with an even hand, which is our only guarantee of personal security and public order.

On motion of Mr. Riddle of New-York, it was On motion of Mr. Riddle of New-York, it was Resolved, That the wanton and ruffianly assault of Albert Rust, Member Congress from Arkanass, upon Horace Greeley, Editor of The New-York Tribung, evinced a design of the Slavery extensionists, since confirmed by the more brutal outrage in the Senate Chamber upon Charles Sumner, to suppress the liberty of the press and the freedom of debate, and that these kindred violations of law demand a united and firm determination by freemen to uphold and defend Editors and Representatives in the discharge of their duties—peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must.

The Convention was then addressed by several members and shortly afterward adjourned size dic.

members and shortly afterward adjourned sine dic.

MATIONAL RADICAL ABOLITION CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

The National Radical Abolition Convention met at the City Hall to-day. Joseph Plumb of New-York was the President.

The discussion this forenoon was upon non-resistance.

ance.
The Rev. A. Prine was for fighting, and thought it the only way to abolish Slavery.
Lewis Tappan differed with him.
Frederick Douglass was ready to fight when satisfied it would accomplish anything.
This afternoon a long address was read and discussed.

cussed.

The address affirms that all men are bound to care cussed.

The address affirms that all men are bound to care for all men, even to the extent of overthrowing the civil government; that the whole A nerican people are authorized by the Federal Constitution to protect every part of the American people from the more than murderous outrage of Slavery; that the Republican party in conceding the legality of Slavery in Virginia and Missouri does virtually concede it in Pennsylvania and Kansas, and in all the Free States, for if Slavery is the claim of property in man, and if all the rights of property are natural instead of being the creatures of civil Govern ment, then does it follow that Slavery must be lawful as well in one State as is another; and this conclusion shows that the great and indeed the only question between the Republican party and the Abolitionist is, whether man is or is not a chattel; that the boast of the Republican party that it is a party to restore the Missouri Compromise—that crime and curse of the nation—is another sufficient reason why we cannot act with it; that while the Abolition party is the only Missouri Compromise—that crime and curse of the nation—is another sufficient reason why we cannot act with it; that while the Abolition party is the only appropriate one for all who respect human rights, and that the Democratic party, falsely so called, is the preeminently appropriate one for all who despise human rights; that no hope of saving Kansas to Freedom is to be found in any compromises between Freedom and Slavery, but that great hope to this end is afforded by the prospect that the harsh collision in Kansas between Freedom and Slavery will convert into Abolitionists thousands within her borders, and hundreds of thousands without her borders, that the Abolition party, being sure of ultimate success, because sure it has planted itself on the principles of that better world where there are no slave-holders and no slaves, cordially invite all to espouse its principles and to share in its labors and success, that while the Convention sympathizes most tenderly with the elequent and beloved Sunner, on account of the recent cowardly and cruel assault on him by Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina, it nevertheless sees no other way of restricting that lawless and murderous spirit than to kill Slavery—in other words, the Government must be put, not into the hands of the Republican, but the Abolition party.

After speeches by Fred. Douglass and J. T. Clark, the Convention adjourned to 7 jp. m.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE-BALLOTINGS

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR. NEW HAVEN, Wednesday, May 28, 1856. Three ballots were taken for United States Senator this forencen. First-Dixon, 97; Toucey, 96; Gillette, 14; Baldwir, 9; scattering, 5. Third-Dixon, 107; Toucey, 92; Gillette, 8; Baldwin, 6; Ingham, 3; Train, 2; Pratt, 2: Kendrick, 1; Truman Smith, 1. Further balloting was postponed to Wednesday

VERMONT AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION. MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, May 28, 1856. The Vermont American State Council held its Aunual Session here, yesterday. A large number of delegates were present, and the proceedings harmo-nious. RYLAND FLETCHER of Cavendish, was nomi-

nated for Governor; JAMES M. SLADE of Middlebury,

for Lieutenant-Governor; and HENRY M. BATES of Northfield, for Treasurer, Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Adminis tration, and proposing to unite with the Republicans in the Presidential and Congressional elections. The assault on Senator Sumner was referred to in strong terms of condemnation, and the House of Representa tives called upon to expel Mr. Brooks.

FROM KANSAS.

87. Louis, Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

The Republican to day publishes the Constitution of the State of Deseret, recently formed and ratified by the people in general Convention at Salt Lake City April 6. It is exceedingly brief and plain, and says nothing about Slavery. It announces the free tolera-tion of all religions, and does not refer to polygamy. A memorial was adopted asking admission into the

Union, and Geo. Smith and John Taylor were appoint ed Delegates to present it to Congress.

A correspondent of The Republican, writing from St. Josephs, says that on the night of the 21st inst. the house of Jacob Friend, four miles from St Josephs ogether with himself, his wife and five children. It s supposed that they were murdered previous to the firing of the house, but no reason is assigned for the deed, Mr. Friend being a peaceable and orderly man.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28-P. M. Ex-Gov. Reeder, and Mr. Fogg, Secretary of the Kansas Investigating Committee, arrived here this afterzoon. They came through Missouri, barely es-caping with their lives. Gov. Reeder is at this moment (8 p. m.) addressing an immense concourse of citizens in front of the Briggs House. He is to attend the Republican Convention at Bloomington to-morrow, and will proceed thence to Washington. They confirm the reports of the outrage at Lawrence.

THE OHIO AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 28, 1856. The Ohio American State Council, in session at Columbus, yesterday, chose E. P. Morton and J. N. Guthrie, as delegates at large to the National Council to assemble at New-York on the 3d of June; also, delegates from each Congressional District. The elec-torial ticket nominated is pledged to support Fillmore

INTERESTING FROM UTAH-MOVEMENT FOR THE FORMATION OF THE STATE OF DESERET.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, May 27, 1856. The Salt Lake mail has arrived here bringing dates to the 26th of March.

A convention for forming a State Constitution me at the Council House on the 17th of March, and organized by the election of the Hon. J. M. Grant, Presi-

Committees were appointed to draft a constitution. They had a conference on the 24th, and unanimously reported a Constitution for the State of Descret. Chief Justice Kinney dissented from the report, but only on one point, viz: that he preferred to have the Judges elected by the people rather than by the General Assembly.

THE ASSAULT UPON SENATOR SUMNER INDORSED.

COLUMBIA, S C, Tuesday, May 27, 1856. A large number of citizens convened here this even-ing, in pursuance of a call for a meeting to sustain Mr. Brooks, in view of his recent defence of the rights of the South. Several addresses were made, and strong resolutions in approval of the course of Mr. Brooks were adopted.

THE "AMERICAN" CANDIDATE FOR
GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.
CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28, 1856.
The Illinois Chronicle publishes a letter from the
Hen. Wm. B. Archer, declining the nomination for
Governor by the American Convention.

A dispatch dated Albion to-day states that the em-hankment at Otter Creek has fallen away, and that it will take air days to repair. There is a bad break also in the canal at Jackson's Culvert, two miles west of Medina.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICAN CONVEN-

The New-Jersey Republican Convention was held in Temperance Hall, Trenton, yesterday. It was largely attended by influential citizens from all parts of the State, and its proceedings were marked with harmony and unusual enthusiasm. The Convention was held for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket and selecting delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia on the 17th of June. The call tion at Philadelphia of the vision tregard to past differ-appealed to "All those, without regard to past differ-"ences, who are opposed to the abrogation of the "Missouri Compromise, and to the policy of the present "Administration; who believe that black slave labor should not be permitted to exclude free white industry from the United States Territories, and are therefore in favor of prohibiting slavery therein; and who desire to have the action of the Federal Government restored to the principles of Washington and Jeffer-

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Phillip J. Gregory of Camden County. Edward W. Whelpley, esq., of Morris County was appointed temporary chairman, and upon taking his seat was greeted with applause. Alexander M. Johnson of Mercer was appointed provisional Secretary. By invitation of the Convention the Rev. Mr. Hueston of Newark offered prayer. A Committee of five on Organization was then appointed, viz: Lindley H. Miller, William Jay, Hugh M. Gascom, Caleb Swazy and Audrew Dodge. A committee, consisting of Messers. James T. Sherman, Wm. H. Snowden, Wm. Dunham, Darius E. Wells and Dudley S. Gregory, jr., was then appointed to report resolutions. Messers. Benj. M. Breaker of the Ist, Geo. B. Raymond of the Hd, J. V. Voorhis of the IIId, Thomas A. Hartwell of the IVth and H. M. Congar of the Vth Congressional Districts were appointed a committee to report a plan for the appointment of delegates to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia on the 17th of June. The various Committees then retired to deliberate and prepare their reports.

The Convention called upon Daniel F. Tompkins of Essex County to address them, which he did, elegated and with good effect. He spoke first briefly The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock

prepare their reports.

The Convention called upon Daniel F. Tompkins of Essex County to address them, which he did, eloquently and with good effect. He spoke first briefly of the wrong of Slavery, and then referrred to the news which has reached us of the atrocious outrages inflicted upon the right of citizens and of Representatives of the North at the Capital; and of the wrongs perpetrated upon Kansas. These events call upon the true men of the country to meet and deliberate upon the means to redress these wrongs, and secure to us the Freedom for which our fathers fought. The outrage upon Senator Chæles Sumner was then spoken of, and the mention of his name was greeted with furious applause. The fact that Brooks, the aggressor, is defended and applauded by Southerners generally, and among others by his "gray-haired uncle," Senator Butler, was noticed. The telegraph informs us that Sexator Wilson, while leaving the Capital to come to this Convention, was eccorted by his friends to the cars. They deemed it necessary to arm themselves, and accompany him to protect him, be having been threatened for expressing his sentiments relative to the outrage on Sumner. The speaker then reviewed the official acts of President Pherce, and contended that he ought to be, and legally could be impeached.

The speech was loudly applauded throughout, and at its close

Judge Waterman of Somerset then addressed the

at its close
Judge Waterman of Somerset then addressed the at its close

Judge Waterman of Somerset then addressed the
Convention. He said he was born a Republican, had
acted with a generic species of Republicanism, known
as the Democratic party; but that party, by crosses
with the Slaveccrats, has so degenerated and changed
its character that now he fell back upon true Repubheanism. He ther proceeded to show that Slavery
was a wrong in its relation to the slave, in its
relation to the master, and in its relation to the
soil upon which it exists. He spoke also of the
arsaults made in Washington during the present term
of Congress. First an editor was beaten for expressing
his views in his paper; and lastly, a Senator has been
most brutally assaulted in his seat for expressing his
views upon political questions. Upon these and other
topics Judge Waterman spoke effectively.

The Committee on Organization then reported the
following permanent officers of the Convention:

President—Dubley S. Gergory of Hudson.

following permanent officers of the Convention:

President-Dubley S. Gracoavy of Hudson.

Pice President-Dubley S. Gracoavy of Hudson.

Warren; Edward Howell, Morris; H. M. Low, Panaic; John U. Chetwood, Essex; Wm. D. Waterman, Somerset; John W. Hagleton, Gloucester; Judge Hill, Hunterion; Wm. Parry, Burlington; John B. Anderson, Mercer; Charles Lowry, Salent, Wm. S. Banta, Bergen; Peter P. Runyon, Middlesex; Wm. H. Nicholson, Camden; Joshus Swain, Cape May; C. E. P. May
bew, Atlantic, Wm. P. Brown, Ocean; O. Howard Loeds,
Cumberland; John Robbins, Monmouth; Deming Duer,
Hudson. son.
returies—Urish Davis, Alex. M. Johnson, J. V. Voorhees, Vance, Daniel F. Tompkins.

A. Vance, Daniel F. Tompains.

Mr. Gregory on taking the chair briefly addressed to Convention in favor of the principles of the Republican party.

The Committee on appointing Delegates then re-perted that the various Congressional Districts through their representatives present, shall each elect a Sena-

torial Delegate, as well as three Delegates for each Congressional District.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, through Mr. James T. Sherman, as follows:

Resolved That we, the citizens of a peaceful and patriotic Stane, faithful always to the Constitution and the laws, feel that we neet that day nider portentous and alarming opens—that we neet that day nider portentous and alarming opens—that we tremble for our country, as with many apprehensions of evils yet to some we contemplate the breaches daily made upon the Constitution—and that we seem to stand almost aumoi is ruins while in Ramsas whole communities of our fellow countrymen are deprived of their liberies, their property and their layes, their country ravaged, their towns destroyed, and themselves, their country is the same law less violence, invading even the Sensie Chamber, and denying to the defendent of freedom the right to repel unnecessive distinction of speech which the Constitution of parameters, strikes them down on the floor of the Constitution of the United States is, by the combined efforts of a President detimed to an immuttality of Islamy and of the aggressions of Slavery, readered mail, void, and of none effect, in those most sacred provisions which guarantee—

1. The right of the people te bear and keep arms.

ered Bill, void, the by home trans, and keep arms.

1. The right of the people to bear and keep arms.

2. The right of the citizens of each State to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

3. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, and effects.

2. The right of the citizens of each State to all the privileges and innumities of citizens in the several States.

3. The shall of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, pure and affects of every person accused of crime to trial by an impartial jury and an impartial fourt.

5. The right of the people to be rottected against all deprivation of life, liberty and property without due process of law.

6. The Freedom of Speach and of the Press.

7. The right of the people to choose their own representatives.

8. The high privilege of Senature and Representatives in Congress to the utmost freedom of debate, without being questioned for it cless where, and much more, without being against all deprivations of the liberty of liberty of the liberty of the liberty of liberty of liberty of liberty of the liberty of liber

objects. Resolved, That the State Executive Committee are authorized and instructed to take such measures as shall be expedient to combine the strength of all the friends of Freedom in New-Jersey, in support of an electoral taket composed of man sealons for the principles for which, and for which alone, we

Jersey, in support of seasons for which, and for which alone, we are soutending.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be also instructed to take immediate measures for disseminating throughout every pertien of the State information as to the progress and the injustice of the great effort now made to subjugate American fracement—to trample out the principles of Liberty, and to establish a reign of teror, of blood, and of despotism, in the land.

Resolved, That as the choice of a United States Senator will devolve upon the Legislature next to be chosen, we deam it a matter of the highest importance that the interests of Freedom should predominate in that body, and to this end we carnestly seconmend the adoption of such a policy, and the selection of such a policy, and the selection of such a policy and the selection of such a selection of such

There was a general desire expressed to have a more pointed reference in the resolutions to the outrages at Washington; and Mr. Congar, of The Newark Mercury, produced the following, taken from a Rochester paper, and adopted on Tuesday eveningly the Republican Club of Newark. The reading of the resolution produced immense enthusiasm, and the vote adopting it was unanimous and exciting. It is as follows:

was unanimous and exciting. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the brutal attack of one stavenoiding Member of Congress upon the great representative of the Press, Horse Greeley—the murder by another Member of an humble representative of Labor in a common fray, and the matchies and city with which another slaveholding Congressman assaults with a bludgeou the fearless Senstor from old Massachmetts. Charles Summer, in the very sameturary of American law the Serate Chamber of the Capitol—all but too clearly reveal the torpitude and strocky of that power which affects to rule us, which in fact describe us—and that there can be no Free Press, no dignified and protected Labor, and no safe Parliamentary Direction, until a reminen of Freemen for Freedom robukes this redfan batharity, arrests these plantation practices, and brings back the Government into the hands of a party and people "Republican" alike in principle, in habits, and in name.

William, Parry of Burlington, moved the acceptance of the resolutions, and supported them with a brief and forcible speech.

Previous to the adjournment notice was given that the Delegates of the different Districts would meet just previous to the afternoon session and select their Dele-gates. The Convention then adjourned to meet again at 2j o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention at 2; o'clock p. m., the large hall was filled to overflowing. The delegation selected were then announced as fol-

State Delegate at Large-The Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower and James F. Sherman allower Smit Disease S Mulford.

11. Isans S Mulford.

11. George B. Raymord.

111. John Van Dyfe.

112. Edward W. Whelpley.

Archam Brittin.

Archam Brittin.

Althau Hales.

and James F. Sherman alterate.
District.

I. Joan C. SEMIORIAL
H. George B. Raymord,
H. John Van Dyke,
IV. Edward W. Whelpley,
V. Dudley S. Gregory,
Dist. Consurssitonal District Designates
I.—John W. Hazleton,
W. M. Moore,
Thomas Sheward,
H.—William Parry,
Joel Haywood,
HI.—Bobert S. Kennedy,
William Joy,
Joel Haywood,
HI.—Bobert S. Kennedy,
W. W. D. Waterman,
George H. Brown,
IV.—C. M. K. Paulimson,
David Ryerson,
V.—William S. Hartwick,
Denning Duer,
Huah H. Brown,
Mr. Silvey of Essex County, then, after some laughable remarks, proposed that the sum of \$10,000 be raised for campaign purposes, for circulating documents, &c.

In response to this motion John T. Jenkins stated

ments, &c.

In response to this motion John T. Jenkius stated
that he was authorized to pledge Middleser County
for \$1,000 of that amount. Mercer County was also

The whole subject of raising money was then re-ferred to the State Executive Committee.

Denning Duer of Hudson proposed that the vote of the New-Jersey delegation be cast as a unit, and that instructions be given them to that effect. Pending the discussion, the speakers arrived and the subject was dropped.

discussion, the speakers arrived and the subject was dropped.

When Gen. Wilson, Gen. Nye and Senator John P. Hale appeared in the hall, the Convention arose and cheered them vociferously.

The Convention was then addressed by Gen. Wilson, U. S. Senator from Mass., Gen. James W. Nye, of New-York, and Senator John P. Hale, of New-Hampshire. Their speeches were powerful efforts—convincing against Slavery, scathing upon the Administration in its support of the aggressions of the Slave Power, firm in the expression of determination to stand firm for Freedom in the territories of the United States, and startling in their appeals to the people to arouse in their strength at the ballot-boxes, to rescue their fellow-citizens in Kansas from the degradation of Slavery among them, and to stop the aggressions everywhere of the Slave Power upon the rights and dignity of Labor, and upon the freedom of speech and of the Press. The outrage upon Senator Sumner was several times spoken of, and the mention of his name always created a wild enthusiasm in the Convention.

LETTER FROM JUDGE BRONSON.

The following letter from the Hon. Greene C. Bron son, the chief of the Hard Shell Delegates at large from this State to the Cincinnati Convention, will be

read with interest:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 24, 1836.

DEAR SIR: I deem it proper to inform you, as my alternate, that I cannot attend the Cincinnati Convention, and to a id, by that I cannot attend the Cincinnati Convention, and to a id, by that I cannot attend the Cincinnati Convention, and to a id, by that I cannot attend the cincinnati convention, and to a id, by the convention against unfounded inferences, that the present disturbed state of public affairs, intended of working any change, has only served to cet firm my process opinion.

The strength and stability of the Union depend upon restriction to upon nation at our cerms, and leaving the several States relate to our nation at our cerms, and leaving the several States on assay their own internal sflatrs, in their own way—deciding for themselves what insulations they will have and what

they will raject; and this principle should be applied to the Taripitoties. An efficiency has made all needful rules and requiratories, an efficiency and other property of the latious concerning the territory and other property of the latious concerning the territories as may rightfully be ease. Federal powers in the Perritories as may rightfully be ease federal powers in the Perritories as may rightfully be ease federal powers in the people should be left free to organize cased in the States, the people should be left free to organize cased in the States, the people should be left free to organize and setablish a Governia, ent of their own. All Congressional and setablish a Governia, but the first is at war with the creater control over their to a dampents is at war with the spirit of our institutions, if a st a dampents is at war with the spirit of our institutions, if a st a dampents is at which has been tendered, and in who wall build accept the issue therity. I trust the Conversion will not be restored, nor any the Missouri Compromise line should not be restored, nor any the Missouri Compromise line should not be restored, nor any the Missouri Let us fall while market, yountending for a principle which lies at the foundation of sur matirand compact.

It was never more important them it is at present, that the candidate be nominated for the Presidency should be a man of high character, sound principles and stable parpose—one whose practice will be likely to correspond with his professions. With a good platform, and a good man spon it, the unfortunate differences which have paralyzed the Prescritor party. It will some pat seed office, il have no interest in the selection of party. It will some pat and to sectional agitation, quiet internal strife, and rement the bonds of our union. As I seither hold nor seek office, il have no interest in the selection of seanddate beyond a desire that the lot should fall upon one whe regards the Constitution as the sheet-anchor of our after, and have regards the Constitutio

APGUSTUS SCHELL, esq.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The British Mail Steamer Africa, from Liverpool at a. m. of Saturday, the 17th, arrived here at 9 last evening.

The United States Mail Steamer Arago, from New York, arrived off Cowes at 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 13th, en route for Havre.

The Africa does not bring much news of importance Parliament not being in session, there is little of political import, excepting the repeated reports that the Conservatives are employed in weeding out the lukewarm and disaffected of their party. Very little has been said or written regarding the battles in Costa Rica. One influential journal, in the Government interest, explains Lord Clarendon's letter respecting the 2,000 rifles, by saying that the British Government have quantities of old muskets on sale, and will be glad to meet with other customers beside the Costs Ricans! Italian affairs continue prominently before the public. From other parts of the Continent there is nothing new.

The COTTON market had been quiet but steady, considering the heavy arrivate and the very limited demand from the trade. The present policy of the trade is to avoid extensive purchases until the soundness of the market be tested by the free arrivals, which would at least give them better selection, while holders look with confidence that the money market will become easier, with shortening receipts and a fair working demand. The week's import reached 140,000 bales, with 163,000 at sea. Week's sales 38,830 bales, including 7,770 on speculation, and 3,219 for export. Micdling and better qualities of American maintained last week's quotations, while the lower qualities were slightly easier. Fair Orients 70., middling Orienns 5.5-16d.; fair Mobiles 64d.; indialing Mobiles 64d.; fair Mobiles 64d.; indialing Mobiles 64d.; fair Uplands 64d.; indialing 1,000 on speculation and for sayort. Total stock 637,200 including 493,300 American.

Wheat and Floors each met only a duil sale during the week, and prices must be quoted the turn lower. INDIAN CORN had been in fair inquiry for shipment to Ireland, the Brobers Circular says at unchanged rates, but resimble imms quote 6d. to 1, lower; say white Northern, 30]; white Orienns, 29,623,620; white, 9,9211,97 to 8. Western Canal Floors, 32,623,620; white, 9,92211,97 to 8. Western Canal Floors, 32,623,620; white, 9,93211,9 p. 70 fb. Western Canal Floors, 32,620,22; white, 9,93211,9 had advanced to 404.

The French markets continued to advance, and New York Floors at Harre had advanced to 404.

The weather in England was more genial, but the crops were bestward.

Provisions generally continued steady. Larl rather easier, and good refining qualities quoted 50 m/s3/6. North American The Cotton market had been quiet but steady

The weather in England was more grain, occasions beakward.

Provisions generally continued steady. Lard rather easier, and good refining qualities quoted \$3| \(\pi \)30.8 (8). North American Tailow in moderate demand at 48 \(\pi \)48.6 (8).

Naval. Syoraes—Rosin lower in consequence of expected arrivals, 4/424/8 for common, and 7/210 for fine. Crude Tarpentine in retail at 8. \(\pi \)36.6 Pc ws. Spirits Turpentine quiet at \$7/433/8. Lineed Oil in better demand at 30 \(\pi \)331 P cws. Ashes quoted at 38 \(\pi \)36 for Pot and 40 \(\pi \)44/4 for Fearl. Amederate amount of business done in Dyewoods at unchanged prices. Coyper quiet. St can in good demand at fall piece.

changed prices. COFFE quantities active, but the market is scarcely so stringent; the Bank of England, however, has not manifested any disposition to equalize its rate of discount. folio countinues to arrive freely from Australia. Consorts had slightly improved, and slosed steady at 981, 3991.

AMERICAN STOKEM—A steady demand continued for State Securities and good Railway Bonds.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A pension of £5,000 sterling per annum has been voted by the East India Company to the Marquis of Dalhousie, the retiring Governor-General of India. The ground of the pension is that he has annexed four kingdoms within the past four years.

Lord Palmerston has raised quite an outery against himself by undertaking to prohibit the playing of the military band in Kensington Gardens on Sundays. The privilege of the music was granted some short time since by Sir Benjamin Hall, and was much appreciated by the people of the lower warks of life, who had, in fact no other innocent recreation within their reach on Sabbath, their only holiday. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, wrote to Lord Palmerston personally, requesting him to prohibit the music as "Sabbath cesceration." Lord Palmerston, like a dutiful son of the Church, obeyed, although he stated that the prohibition is against his own convictions. A similar band performs every Sabbath for the Queen at Windsor Castle, but the Archbishop sees no desceration in it.

The trial of Palmer, the alleged poisoner, for the military band in Kensington Gardens on Sundays. The

Castle, but the Archbishop sees no desecration in it.

The trial of Palmer, the alleged poisoner, for the murder of his betting companion Cook, has been going on during three days before the Central Criminal Court, London. The evidence thus far had been altogether circumstantial, and had not elicited much additional to that made public after the Coroner's inquest. The most eminent counsel at the English bar are engaged on both sides—the Attorney-General, and Messivs, James, Bodkin, Welsley and Huddleston, for the Crown; Serjeant Shee, and Messivs. Grove, Gray, and Kenealy for the prisoner. Lords Campbell, Alderson, and Cresswell were on the bench. It is needless to say the Court was crowded to its utmost capacity, and among the audience were many of the leading patrons of the turf.

FRANCE.

The Empress appeared in public for the first time since her accouchment on Sunday, the 11th, and on one or two subsequent days rode in a carriage, accompanied by the Emperor. She was everywhere cordially received by the crowd.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate have had under discussion the Marquis de Azeglio's motion approving the foreign policy of Ministers. The following are the terms of the motion:

the motion:

"The Sanate, car vinced of the happy consequences which
may be produced by the Treaty of Pesce, both for civilization
in general and for the reestablishment of order and tranquillity
in the Italian peninsula, and recognizing the honor which the
policy of the Government and cor duct of the Sardinian plenipotentiaries have had in these happy results, expresses its entire
satisfaction. The motion was passed unanimously, as was a vote

of thanks to the army and navy.

Signor Manin, ex President of the Republic of Venice, has forwarded the following letter to the Diritto

Signor Manin, ex President of the Republic of Venice, has forwarded the following letter to the Diritto newspaper of Furin:

"My last communication on the Italian question has given rise to at accession in the Piedmontese press, remarkable for political sood squee and raquisite urbanity of form. My ideas have obtained important adverses more or less grave. One objection is to this effect: You say that the Piedmontese monarchy, in order to be faithful to its astional Italian mission, murt abstain from any accord with the eiternal enemies of Italy, viz. Austricated divers objection is to the effect: You say that the Piedmontese monarchy, in order to be faithful to its astional Italian mission, murt abstain from any accord with the eiternal enemies of Italy, viz. Austricated the Pope. But the Piedmontese monarchy as this present moment (in March last) sting at the Conferences of Paristice by side with Austria, and they cooperate together in the conclusion of a treaty of European interest. Reciprocal concessions will be made, which will resistablish friendly relationshews moment (in March last) sting at the Conference of Paristic Piedmontese momently at peace with Austria and the Pope, will implicitly concur in perpetuating the Siavety of Italy. The Italian national party, therefore, cannot repose trust in that, but has to recur to other means for the atteniment of its ends.

"The objection I quote is grave, but let us see whether I reached the proper of the legations and the Dunies and by the demunciation for the control of the Legations and the Dunies and by the demunciation before civilized Europe of the head government of the arrival facilian dovernment that are devoted to Austria, and by whose protection they exist. The Piedmontese Government has not abstanced and caused to be admitted their right to speak in the same of Italy. It has constrained the diplomatiats of Europe to confere that the state of Italy is intolerable, and,

repe to confess that the state of Italy is intolerable, and, by impication, that if a remedy be not applied, revolution would be necessary and legislimate.

"No, the Pledmontese Government has not abandoned the cause of Italy; it has not been unfaitful to its metoonal mission. Its titles to the gratifude and confidence of the National Italian party are increased, and its moral importance, its influence, and consequently its force, in Italy and outside Italy, have become calarged. It has taken a new step in a time in which, sostained, and, if necessary, impolice by the opinion of the gratitude of the other Italian nervinces, it will be easy for it to progress and ir in which, the progress and ir in which is a lippe and believely its will be impossible by draw back.

MANIN.

PERSIA.

THE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following curious statement is from the Constantinople correspondence of The London Times:

"I told you in my last that a treaty had been concluded between the United States and Persia. It was concluded under the ampices of the Russian massica, and its spirit is directed against England. It pretends to be a commercial treaty, and so it would be were it not for three articles. The first of these says that the Persians, not being a maritime nation, the Americans will be obliged, for the advantages which the treaty grants to their commerce, to have a feet in the Persian Gulf, in order to defend Persia against the enterprises of whatever maritime nation should attack her. The second gives the Americans the right to have their ships of war in the Shatt-ul-Arab—the mouth of the Tigris; and the third of the articles allows them to have a factory at Kurnah.

"Such is then the result of our late mistaken policy with Persia. We have a competitor on the Persian Gulf. The most curious thing is that the Americans are to have Kurnah as a factory—one of the places which we persuaded the Turks to give up to the Persians, in the Frentier Convention." THE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

TURKEY.

The London Times correspondence makes a feature of the encumous losses sustained by the Russians in the Crimes, and argues therefrom that the Russians would not have been able to sustain themselves many days longer had not peace been declared. Their losses it and around Sebastopol are set down at 85,000 men, while 100,000 perished of fatigue and disease. After all, this is to more than the Allies lost.

Correspondence continues to describe Syria as in a very unsatisfactory state. The Sultan's decree of religious equality pleases neither Musuamen nor Christians; the Moslem rebel against the concessions to the Infidels, and the latter would rather pay a tax than becompelled to serve in the army. The noters at Naplous (Nazareth) have become alarmed at the consequences of their indiscretion, and are attempting to pacify the Pasha of Jerusalem, who threatem them with punishment. A shocking outrage has been committed at Marach, near Aleppo, an English horse-dealer having been shot and his house set on fire. His wife and two children perished in the flames. The famous imposture of the Holy Fire was exhibited in the Church of the Sepulches at Jerusalem on Saturday, April 25, and, as usual, the ceremony was attended with scenes of frantic rowdyism, the worshippers being eventually beaten out of the sanctuary by the Turk'sh police.

Lord Stratford de Rescliffe has applied for and obtained leave of absence. The London papers infectivate has been recalled.

Hostilities have recommenced between the Russians and Circascians.

Fifteen hundred families of Tartars are abandoning.

and Circassians.

Fifteen hundred families of Tartars are abandoning the Crimes, and intend to colonize the Dobrodja. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. Layard is President of the new Ottoman Bank, and has gone to Constantinople to organize it.

Mules are selling in the Crimea at four france cach, and market dull.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia is again on the road to London. He goes a wooing.

The British Government has sold a division of gunboats to the East India Company, to be employed in suppressing piracy on the coast of China.

A penny subscription is being collected to erect a monument to John Wesley in his native town of Epworth, Lincolnshire, Eng.

THE LATEST.

SATURDAY, May 17, 1866. The Daily News thinks the Cabinet will wait for some indication that the nation is thoroughly interested in the Italian question before it can intervene soriously in Italy. The opinion of Parliament ought to be ascertained without delay. The question is practical and urgent. Italy must be regarded as a whole; words will not suffice, but the demonstration must be made in earnest. The Post asserts that the Italian question must be settled; the actual state of Italy is dangerous to its neighbors and dangerous in its bearing upon European alliances. What Italy wants is that moderate freedom which contains with in itself the principle of development.

THE VERY LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to hiverpool.]

LONDON, Saturday, May 17, 1856.

From The Times City Artisle.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—The English Funds opened this morning at an advance of 1 upon the official quotations of last evening, and after a temporary reaction, consequent upon the extreme pressure for money to provide the deposit of 10 per cent on the application for the new loan, the market closed, with an appearance of great buoyansy. The pressure at the Bank of England for advances was continuous throughout the day, and in the Stock Exchange and out of doors very high rates were occasionally paid. It is believed the applications for the loan exceed

THE ITALIAN QUESTION. The Daily News thinks the Cabinet will wait for some indication that the nation is thoroughly interested in the Italian question, before it will intervens eriously in Italy. The opinion of Parlian to be ascertained without delay. The question is

practical and urgent. Italy must be regarded as a whole. Words will not suffice, but the demonstration nust be made is earnest. The Post asserts that the Italian question must be settled. The actual state of Italy is dangerous to its teighbors and dangerous in its bearings upon European alliances. What Italy wants is that moderate free-

dom which contains within itself the principle of de-VOICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following extracts are from the editorial columns of The Carolina Times, 25th inst., published at Co-lumbia, S. C., by Edward H. Britton, official printer

of The Carotina Times, 20th limit, published at Columbia, S. C., by Edward H. Britton, official printer of the State of South Carolina:

The Washington Difficulty.—Much is said in our exchanges about Col. Brooks and the chastisement which he very properly inflicted upon Sumner. Some of our Northern exchanges denounce the conduct of Col. Brooks as outrageous, shameful, diggraceful and assassin-like. The only Southern paper, as yet which has been pleased to denounce the act as "a most outrageous assault," is The Savannah Georgian and Journal. We have no respect for the sickly sentimentality of such journalists. The time has long since arrived for Southern men in Washington to punish their traducers. The cowardly Abolitionist will seek protection under the altar, but even there he ought to be pursued and punished. The Senate Chamber ought not to deter the outraged and incensed Southern public. Col. Brooks has immortalized himself, and he will find that the people of South Carolina are ready to indorse his conduct. We are pleased with his conduct, and rejoice that Col. L. M. Keitt demonstrated his willingness and readiness to sustain Mr. Brooks in carrying cut his views that the war ought to commence in Washington, and we tope that arguments stronger than words will hereafter be used on every convenient occasion.

A Token of Approval.,—We are pleased to know

washington, and with ereafter be used on every convenient occasion.

A TOREN OF APPROVAL.—We are pleased to know that several of the personal friends and admirers of Col. P. S. Brooks, on account of his recent conduct in chastising the notorious Abolitionist, Hr. Sumner of Massachusetts, are about preparing a suitable evidence of their approval, which will be conveyed to him by a delegate under the instructions of his friends. Kansas News.—In another column will be found in potant news from Kansas. The Marshal (Mr. Donaldson) is discharging his duty faithfully. A letter was received by him from a Committee appointed by the citizens of Lawrence, inquiring what demands he intended make, to which he responded, "he did "not believe the promises of the people sincere. He "regarded them as rebels and traitors, and said that "they should know his demands when he came." Lawrence is surrounded, and as arms are used to resist the proper authorities, a settled determination has been reached to carry Lawrence by assault. Major Buford and his men occupy an important "place in the picture," and we hope the next news which may reach us will communicate the fact that the city has been captured, and the rebels routed, crushed and annihilated.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON AND CLARKSON STREETS -The alarm of fire at 1 o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of a range of stables corner of Cla.kson and Washington streets. The buildings, which were of wood, were partially destroyed. Loss traling.

The New-Jersey Krow-Nothing State Council met at Newark pesterday and audorsed the numeration of Filipore and Donelson.